WASHINGTON.

WAREINGTON, Dec. 14, 1867, } 11:30 o'Clock P. M.

Senator Sumner's Views on Diefrauchisem int.
Impeachment and General Grant.
Three delegates to the late council of the Loyal
sague—Mezars Moss, Mackey and Pilsbury— called on Summer to-day to learn his views ab out matters ertaining to the government of the South. In reply to be question whether it would be better ' o adhere to the sional plan of disfranchisems at or go further adest policy, and the one calculated to secure loyal neerests and loyal government, would be a more ex-ensive scheme of disfranchisement, embracing, besides hose who fermerly held off sea in the federal service, all who took an active part, in furthering the seces novement and all who were in any sphere leaders of the people and carried, the crowd with them. He felt outraged in readir.g, a few days ago, the pro-usedings of the Conservative Convention assembled in Richmond, iv, which men like Hunter, Rives, Letcher and others of that class appeared and dared to dictate a policy to the American people. Such men should never again obtended themselves on public notice, and should especially refrain from attempting to offer advice or deliver opinions on the affairs of the nation. He felt particulated to the contract of the contract incensed against the obstructionists in Contimid time-serving action had already proved the bane of the party. He and Ben Wade had done their utmost o carry out the true principles of the party, but they great mistakes of the republican party were the failure to impeach the President and the failure to pass a political rights bill. In avoiding the execution of these two measures, they placed the spoon in the hands of the democracy with which to stir up the prejudices of the masses and misrepresent the motives of republicanism. He contended that when Congress passed the civil rights bill, the same arguments used to eforce it could have been just as well employed in the masage of a Political Rights bill, which would have scage of a Political Rights bill, which would have sen suffrage to all the colored people throughout the unitry. He believed that the constitutional amendment olishing slavery gives Congress the right to pass this ditical Rights bill, and had they done so the colored sople could have voted in the recent elections, thereby aking away from the democracy the argument they used with such effect in different States of the North by ning up the bugbear of negro supremacy. Speaking of oral Grant, he said he considered him a good soldier, nd nothing more. There was no record of his ever could afford the people an insight of his capacity for tatesmanship, or of the course he would be likely to ed to endorsing him as a candidate for the highest Mee in the gift of the people. Referring to impeach-ent, he expressed himself sanguine that if the Horse and passed the bill, the Senate would have done its duty in supporting them. One of the deputation said they felt apprehensive in South Carolina that if they framed felt apprehensive in South Carolina that if they framed too radical a constitution it might be rejected by Congress, to which Mr. Sumner replied that they should entertain no fears on that head, as Congress was aware that the members of the Convention living in the State knew what was needed better than they did, and would act, therefore, reject any constitution on account of its

Lawyer Langston.

Among other remarks made by Thad Stevens to the eputation of loyal leagers that called upon him yester-

day, was one in reference to J. M. Langston, the colored hawyer in the Supreme Court. "Beware of Langston," exclaimed the old man; "I am told he has been talking of the constitutionality of our legislation down South, and endeavoring to persuade you that we have trans-conded constitutional limits. Why, it is just such talk, each fiddlestick nonsense, that Andrew Johnson in-dulges. Beware of him; he is a dangerous man; and avoid all those fellows who prate about the constitu-

The Reconstruction Question.

The Reconstruction Committee transacted no business to-day for want of a quorum. When they next meet the question of the Southern conventions and the prospec-tive constitutions of the unreconstructed States will be taken into consideration. The committee are unani-mous in their desire that these States be admitted at the articat practicable moment, and every effort will be unde to effect this result in order to allow them a repre-

sentation in the coming national convention.

General Butter's Financial Views.

General Butter's financial propositions lately set forth
in his speech in the House of Representatives having
elicited considerable censure from his friends, he is enseavoring to get out of the fix by pretending that he sok that stand merely to get up a discussion on the

The Secretaryship of the Senate. termination of the recent raid upon the Sergean at-Arms of the Senate is by no means the close of the contest for the Secretaryship. In the inauguration of the attack both offices were included, but it is said that pating their success as certain in view of this fact, dropped Forney and concentrated their whole force upon the Sergeant-at-Arms. This fact is mentioned as the main cause of the failure of Burbridge, as Brown is too strong to be ousted upon general grounds. Forney is unpopular with the major-ity of the Senators, and it is asserted that upon the pre-sentation of a proper candidate for the office there is every chance of his going by the board. If possible the Senate feels desirous of securing an ex-member of that body. A movement is now on foot looking to an invessignien of Mr. Forney's accounts. A lively controversy for this office may be expected at an early day. Many they are averse to frequent removals, but are desirous of securing some one as Secretary with whom they can

of securing some one as Secretary with whom they can have more friendly and intimate associations.

The Republican Party Name.

I am authorized to state that no motion was made or favored in the National Committee by Governor Ward, chairman, to change the name from national republican to national Union. No proposition for change of name, in any shape, was before the committee, which would have had no power to change the name of the party

The fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, amount so;\$524,000. The amount forwarded bence was as follows:—To the Amistant Treasurer at New York \$100,000; to the United States Depository at Baltimore, \$25,000, and to the netional banks, \$133,675—total, \$25,000, and to the netional banks, \$133,675—total, \$256,075.

national banks at this date the following:—As security for circulating notes, \$341,107,750, and for deposits of

\$245,570, and the total amount issued to date is \$305,284,561. From this is to be deducted the currency \$5,528,737, leaving in actual circulation at this date

ing the week amounts to \$373,400.

The receipts from internal revenue during the last cak were \$2,354,000; to the fiscal year commencing with July, \$94,047,000.

The Senate has reconsidered the recent rejection of J. Warren Bell as Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Texas, and his nemination is again before that body for

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

George Francis Train and Elizabeth Cady Stanton on the Stump-Greeley and Beecher Demolished-Funny Scotes and Funny Say-

Greeks we read of, who went about promulgating their peculiar tenets to througs of the populace in the public atreets, or in sacred groves, or on the house tops, or from the steps of colossal temples, whichever happened to be the most convenient, have never been partipeople somehow have always had a will of their own, and the wide world has continued to wag its way in consenance with this will, despite the finely spun theorizing of these self-constituted teachers, ciaiming endowment of higher wisdom and to be ahead of the age in everything connected with the politics, morals, esthetics and progress of the human race. No amount of protestations, of disbeller, no amount of abuse, contumely, estracism and burnings at the stake has ever sufficed to put these fellows down. They are born of every age, they rant and lows down. They are born of every age, they rant and fume and assert themselves through every age, and little or no trophies of proselytism. The present age is as prolific as any past age of these ranting, fuming and the curious in its speciality as might be written of the curiosities of ranting philosophy. To see this phase of the curious in adult perfection, as century, requires attendance only at one meeting and listening to the speeches at that meeting of that interest-

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

EIGHTY YEARS OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, by Louis J. Jennings. New York: Charles Scribner & Co., 1868. It has been said of the soil of a tropical country that man had only to "tickle it with a hoe and it laughed with a harvest." This rank and ready form of fruitful soils, and is notoriously an attribute of the minds of writing Englishmen. The slightest possible stimulus applied to their brains provokes a written return, and the shelves of half the libraries in the English speaking world groan with the rubbish quite as much good to mankind if it had remained in gars. Travelling Englishmen are naturally worse than all others, as they are exposed to more temptation. They enter a country at one end, rush through its whole extent by rail, and when they leave it at the other extremity they carry in their travelling bags other extremity they carry in their traveling bags manuscript volumes, whose primary purpose is to establish that the country in question is not Engand and nothing like it; and to convince men that the government of said country is a blunder, its public men accoundrels and the whole mass of its people foots and wretches. Mr. Jenuings' book falls a little short of this time honored type. This gentleman was for a short period the correspondent of the London Times in this country. He now reproduces some of the letters he wrote home to that journal, actime we believe in their present form. And in a small volume thus made up he goes through the whole people-discusses their polity, their jurisprudence, their theories, and ventures to pronounce fo they set out with, is a failure. Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson, Geary, Story, Kent, Webster, gave their them to set up a government and to make clear and perpetuate its principles; and Mr. Louis J. Jennings has the complaisance to let us know what blunders they made. No doubt he has fulfilled his destiny.

'Tis pleasant sure to see one's name in print; A book's a book, although there's nothing in't

Lucy Stone Repudiates Susan B. Anthony and Her Followers. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held at

Train, Mrs. Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

We do this because there is a misapprehension in the public mind in regard to these meetings, which have been held without consultation with or approval of the American Equal Rights Association.

EDWIN A. STUDWELL, Chairman Ex. Committee.

OBITUARY.

A. Il. Davenport, the Actor. A telegram from New Orleans brings the intelli-gence of the death in that city of Mr. A. H. Daven-

Davenport has been long a favorite on the New York stage, and has been identified with the metropolitan drama for many years. His last appearance in this city was in "Under the Gaslight," at the New York theatra. About six weeks ago he left New York for New Orleans with a company for the Varieties. He was then suffering under pulmonary consumption, to which, probably, he was at length obliged to succumb.

Robert Acheson Alexander.

The death of this well known patron of the turf and preeder of blooded stock occurred a short time since on

Colonel Alexander was perhaps the most extensive breeder of time horses, cattle and sheep in the Unite

States. He was the proprietor of an immense estate is Kentucky, furnished with splendid barns and stables

Mrs. Lewise Morris Eustis.

[From the Washingtos Intelligencer, Dec. 9.]
On Friday last a cable despatols brought to this out
the sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. Louise Morr
Eastis, the wife of George Eustis, of Louisians, as
only daughter of our esteemed fellow citizen, W. V.
Corcoran. Mrs. Eastis was well known and great
admired as one of the belles of Washington a few year
ago. Her marriage with Mr. Eustis, an elegant an
dashing Representative from Louisiana, was an ever
that will long be remembered in the fashionable wor'
of this District. Since her marriage she has reside
principally abroad. Young, amiable and intelligen
and admirably fitted to adorn society, she was son
time ago smitten with consumption, from which, wit
passent soffering, she slowly declined, until her death
on Wednesday last, at Cannes, in France. Her gristricken father had been already sommoned, and we
present at the time of her death. Mrs. Eastis was the
grand daughter of Commodore Morris. United Stat
Navy, and extensively connected in this city. St
leaves three young children. Her untimely doath with
the Meet Conact Of Friends and acquain
ances, who hoped soon to greet her again in their mide

Mr. Jennings' book is a paltry summary of such flaws and defects in our political system and in the admagines he has observed during some few months tell against us by comparison, always either stated or implied, with the British system and government; and the author seems to fancy that he has made out his case and established himself above all charge of error when he has fitted to each allegation against us some citation from an American authority, outrageously dis-torted from its original purpose to fit into his argument. He appears to write throughout from the preconcived thought, and as if to establish the prop that in its best points our political system is no best points it is far worse. His chary acknowledg-ments of any good in our government show his stand-"the United States passed through the tremendous and success which could not have been excelled had it been in the hands of a small and privileged class," which phrase thinly covers the real thought that even the government of England could not have better. No question ever entered his well. In following this argument from a preconceived his prejudices against us and his natural preferences in favor of whatever is English. "The House of Com-mons since the year 1832 has been said to be an epitome of the English nation;" and any attempt to make it more like Congress must be looked upon "with pro-found anxiety and apprehension." Many passages of this mature suggest that this little volume is only a faint attempt to set up a barrier against the present tendency to popularize some British institu-tions against the inevitable results of the Beform bill representations are probably not intended to convey the truth about America so much as to serve certain party purposes in England." No writer ever more accurately described himself in the With this in view he gives vague declarations of "men of long experience" on this side of the Atlantic who are said to have said "the English government is the only one in the world likely to last, and the only one which is just and equal in its treatment of all classes of the people." How recreams must any Englishman be who will not love all the old British institutions better than ever when Amer-cans can be quoted as saying such things in their favor have said in favor of us. Those, Mr. Jennings would understand, were only "intended to serve party pur-

understand, were only "intended to serve party purposes in England."

Inconsistencies, misstatements, errors of all kinds and classes are of course to be found on every page; but an error that swallows up all the rest lies in the author's own misconception of what he is doing. His avowed purpose is to show that our government has in practice departed from all the theories upon which its founders based it. In the attempt to establish this he gives his statement of those theories, and then a statement of the working of the government, and on the dissimilarity between the two rests his argument that eighty years of practice have exploded our theories. He does not see that he has merely disproved by one part of his volume the statements made at the other, and that the figure he knocks down is only one he had himself set up. But this is the fact. His statement on his very first page of such a clear matter of fact as the object of the American Revolution is a bald error; while his remarks on our "theory of government" are such a Chinese puzzle of misconceptions as to be beyond all disentanglement. In one page our constitution is pictured as worthless because of the readiness with which it may suffer change, being always dependent on the breath of an ignorant populace; on another we are assured that it is worthless because the power to change it resides only in "an impossible majority." At one moment our critic is of opinion that ment is not in "the bands of a small and privileged class"—because it has too much of the vulgar mass, too prophetically consigns us to early ruin because the per ple are not felt in the government at all. There is no profit in following these blunders. Similar ones have been common in all ages to men who, writing tilate their own opinions. Mr. Jennings' volume add eyes open only for faults and point out at last only the most paltry shortcomings.

Samuel Smiles, author of "Seaf-Help," "laves of the Engineers," and several other popular books, has written a historical work, which has just been reprinted in this city, under the title of "The Huguenots, their Settlements, Churches and Industries in England and Ireland." His special object has been to give an account of the causes which led to the second great emias English history. This second emigration, which took place towards the end of the seventeenth century, consisted almost entirely of Fr Huguenota It was a consequence of religious persecutions which followed the revoc

subjects of the kingdom. The comparatively slight notice which historians have taken of the circumstances connected with this remarkable exodus of, the events that flowed from them, and of the important influence exercised by them in the political and industrial history of Northern Europe, has induced Mr. Smiles to write this volume. He traces the Enguenots to their rece equently almost simultaneously with the invention of printing, and after a graphic description of the per-secutions to which the reformed were subjected in France and in Flanders, and of the first great emigration into England, consisting partly of French, but princtpaily of Flemish Protestants, he enters upon the main topic of his work. The manner in which he describes the bloody scenes of the St. Bartholomew massacre is a favorable specimen of the carcestness which he has brought to his task—evidently a labor of love. His special studies have qualified him for giving a full, minute and interesting account of the influence of the Huguenots on the industry and the commerce, the iterature and the statesmanship of England. An appendix contributes additional particulars as to the early settlement of foreign artisans in England, the registers of French Protestant chorches in that country and the descendants of the Huguenot refugees, together with an interesting and valuable paper by Mr. G. P. Discoway on "The Huguenots in America." This element in our population has been inconsiderable neither in numbers nor influence. Henry Laurens, John Jay and Elma Boadinot, three of the seven Presidents who directed the deliberations of our earliest congress during the war of independence, were of Huguenot deacent. Bayard, Marion, the two Maniganits, and other brilliant names that illustrated our Revolutionary history, must be clussed with them. Most of the exilect French faunties that found a home in America have long since disappeared, but not a few descendants of those pious fugatives are still to be found in all the United States, particularly in the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland and New York. In this State the Disoways, the Guions and the De Lanceys; in Virginia the Pontaines, the Manyland and New York. In this State the Disoways, the Guions and the De Lanceys; in Virginia to Fontaines, the Manyland and New York. In this State the Disoways, the Guions and the De Lanceys; in Virginia to Fontaines, the Manyland and New York. In this State the Disoways, the Guions and the De Lanceys; in Virginia to Pontaines, on the Maryland and be De Lanceys; in Virginia to Pontaines, the Manyland and the Dabneys, she descendents of these incommendance are exposed. Thus, for a single example, D'Aubigne topic of his work. The manner in which he describes

Miscellaneous.

An elegant illustrated edition has just appeared Boston of Silvio Pellico's famous work, "My Prisons," a prosa poem, which the world knows by heart,

The Boston publishers of the "diamond edition" Dickens' Works have brought out in what they style
"The Charles Dickens Edition," "The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit." Truly, of making many ditions of Dickens there is no end.

Nor of making many cookery books is there any end.

Nor of making many cookery books is there any end. The latest published is "The Family Save-All," by the author of "The National Cook Book." It hails from Philadelphia, which seems to monopolize the publication of works of this class.

Mr. T. Hart Hyait, editor of the California Rural Journal, formerly Consul General of the United States to the empire of Morocco, and for eight years Consul to China, has written a volume which has just been published in San Francisco, and is fully described by its title—"Hyait's Handbook of Grape Culture: or. Why, Where, When and How to Plant and Cultivate a Vineyard. Manufacture Wines, &c. Especially adapted to the State of California, as also to the United States generally." The vast importance which the culture of the grape is destined to assume in this country lends special interest to this useful handbook.

The motto of one of the chapters in "Me-won-i-toc" is "Will you listen, my story is wild, but not long?" "Me-won-i-toc" is a "Taile of Frontier Life and Indian Character, exhibiting Traditions, Superatilons and Character of a Race that is Passing Away." By Solon Robinson. It may be "wild" enough, but it certainly cannot be called "not long," consisting, as it does, of one hundred and thirty-three double columned and closely printed pages.

At the Academy of Design three pictures by the late Mr. Cole are conspicuous among the works recently added to the exhibition. These form the series entitled "The Pilgrim of the Cross," and were the last produc-

same characteristics which rendered his "Voyage of Life" as widely popular.

The eighth annual sale of the works of art now exhibited by the Artists Fund Scotety will take place on the 21st inst. Nearly all our resident New York artists have contributed pictures to the collection.

A private collection of the exquisite little oil paintings of American and European scenery, so universally popular under the name of "Ruggles Gema," is now on free exhibition at Leed's art galleries, on Broadway. These pictures, by the late Dr. Edward Ruggles, display the fertility of invention, the facility of execution and the fine effects of cotor which made them admired as "gems." They will be offered for sale on the 20th inst. "gens." They will be offered for sale on the 20th inst.
The inclement weather resterday lessened the usual number of visitors at the Saturday reception in the

see how much colder it looks up among the glaciers of Mont Blanc, which Mr. Gignoux has admirably repro-duced on canvass. Mr. S. R. Gifford has completed such a picture of Shrewsbury river at its mouth as all would redognize to be the work of his pencil alone. Few on their productions. Launt Thompson, the sculptor is at work on a life size portrait figure of a child.

Rogers, the sculptor, has finished another of his ex-cellent statuette groups, "The School Examination," Frank Manley, whose fine medallion portrait of Mr. James Hawks was so much admired at the Exhibition of the Brooklyn Academy, is busily at work in pre-paring a number of busts and statuettes for exhibition and sale at Whiting's, on Broadway. "A Cottage Window" (with a group of children looking eagerly ont), "A Laughing Child" and "A Crying Baby" (is fairly squalls), two or three portrait figures of ladies "Endymion" and "An Arab Slave" medallion, copies from Vedder, with portrait busts of Vedder and of Rev. Dr. Bellows, are among these works of one of our most

color"—it may perhaps be calleden experiment, and a successful one—" the Messenger Stork," a subject sug-gested by one of Hans Christian Anderssen's stories,

Hicks is busily painting portraits.

Ordway has nearly completed a charming landscape,
which several stately elms rise from a wheat field and cast their shadows on a pond almost covered with lilies. Hicks, Leutze, Ordway and Bellows (who will return to-

to themserves at No. 6 Astor place.

Bucksher, a Swiss artist, to several of whose paintings we lately gave an extended notice, is looking for a studio with a view to a prolonged sojourn in New York. The versatility of this painter is no less remarkable than his inventity of the painter is no less remarkable than his inventive power, his rigorous drawing and bold, free color. Whether he depicts camels in the desert of Sahara, or "mile stones," as he calls the dead oxen that strew the emigrant's track on our own far Western plains, whatever he paints—fluvres or landscapes—he seems equally at home. We learn that he is making studies for pictures in which he will introduce some of the fine blood horses which are most celebrated on the American turf. We are glad to welcome an artist who is ambittous of making that

lection of European paintings than those which now adoru his gallery on Broadway. An idea may be given adore his gallery on Broadway. An idea may be given of the collection by merely repending the names of a few of the artists whose works are on exhibition;—Meiponier, "The Card Players," Gerome, "Louis XVI. and Molere," Cabanet, "Agine;" Humon, "The Muses Mourning over the Ruine of Pomper;" Toulmouche, "The Marriage of Reason," "The Lilica" and "Waiting;" Desgode, "Flowers;" Williams, "A Lady with Flowers;" Porrault, "The Spelling Lesson," Bongereau, "Par from Home," and Plassau, "The Breakfast Hour."

GERMANS WELCOMED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

precious cargo of German immigrants, from which it ap-pears, that the worth of this class of new conters is fully appreciated. This may be the reason why the article to published in the German language, which otherwise published in the Gorman language, which constrained might appear singular. We translate its points. The article is headed. "Welcome to the fidures," and it appears that the old bark and her captain are old nequantaneous at Charleston, who, after a period of seven years, for the first time have returned on a visit to the shores of the Palmetto State. The arrival of the fiause is looked upon as the forecomer of better times than the last even years have been, during which the visits of the

of the odict of Nanies by Louis XIV. Sismondi estimates the loss which it occasioned to France at not be interrupted again for a long time to come, while for a shift of a million of the best and most industrious subjects of the kingdom. The comparatively slight may be brought there from their old home by the Gauss

Philharmonic Rehearsal.

The two rehearsals for the second concert of the Philharmonic Society showed sufficiently what a good selecwas made in electing Dr. Doremus president of the Society. At the first rehearsal there was a large attendance, and the weather, unfortunately, interfered on Fr. on that occasion the musical attractions were something Miss Alida Topp played Weber's plane concerte in F Schubert is gradually winning his way in this country dered by the magnificent Philharmonic orchestra of one hundred performers, will gain him new adherents at the next concert on Saturday. It is full of meledy, rich, warm, soul-touching melody, and breathes the spirit of poetry from every instrument. In the finale there is vigor and spirit, a gentle swell of rippling trip-lets, a tulti crash, and the swell dies away, like an ocean lets, a initi crash, and the swell dies away, like an ocean billow jin calm weather, never discordant, never at variance with the laws of harmony, never having recourse to Wagnerian tricks and absurdities, but always majestic, tender, plaintive, joyous or otherwise musically appressive. New melodies spring up a tevery wave of the conductor's baton. It is whispered by the violins, echoed by the reeds, breathed through the horns, until the air is filled with it from every part of the orchestra, and as it dies away in waves of harmony the spirit of Brethoven seems to actite over the wand of the leader. Mr. Ritter shows much ability and research in his overture, but there is too much hiszt in it for our taste. A string pianlishino and a flute dialogue lead into an allegro, in which the syncopated movement is skilfolly handled, and the transitions of the theme from the violins to the basses are very pretty. The only trouble is in introducing irrelevant ideas at every point. The composer has not caught the divine afflaus of wreathing one subject into another artistically, after the example of his great models. Beethoven and Schumann, whom he sometimes draws upon in the best portions of the work. In the attempt to mass the instruments like Liszt he fails very palbably, for with all his faults in orchestration that eccentric composer knows how to produce a climatic effect. A double figure is introduced and very cleverly worked up, and may, indeed, be considered the best feature in the overture. Mr. Ritter, unlike Othello, smothers Desdemona in the finale with the double basses, and he winds up the work in a very weak although original manner. He sometimes uses in it trashy means of display and intersperses in it common ballard themse which are at variance with the rest of the work Miss Alida Topp excelled her previous efforts in her readering of Weber's "Concertatick," Beneath her touch the grand piano poured forth a stream of melody and harmony in which every note was heari with the distinctness and precision that onl billow |in calm weather, never discordant, never at vari-

This society gave its tifty-fifth concert last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, being the second of its eleventh season. Neither the nipping air nor the threatening snow deterred a very large and fashionable Neither the nipping air nor the audience from attending. In point of fact there was a able winter colors, were everywhere visible. Musical people, like those of our sister city, could hardly fall to enjoy the excellent feast provided for them last fall to enjoy the excellent feast provided for them last night. The programme consisted of Schumann's symphony No. 2 in C Major "Oscarl," which was rendered by the orchestra with care and precision, sithough the number of instruments was not as large as it ought to have been. The symphony was followed by a cavatina of Beilini, "Capuletti e Montechi," by Miss Florence A. Rice, whose contraits we have heard before under better circumstances. Her voice has been more gitted by nature than cultured by art, which is something that gives promise of a future for one so young in her profession. Viscustemp's concerts for the violin in D minor was played for the first time in this country by Camilla Urse in ner accustomed exquisite style, of which too much cannot be said in praise. The remainder of the concert comprised two fragments of Schubert's prothumous symphony in B minor, which has just enough of delicious melody in them to make us regret that the work was not brought to completion. "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," by Miss Rice; a violin sole, "Un Révo," by Madam Urse, and Liszte's symphone poem, "Lee Preludes," completed an entertainment which evidently gave entire satisfaction to the Philbarmonic Society and its friends.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. What Has Been Done by Parliament-Railrond and Army Bills-Cost of Legislation-Feeling

The first question that came before the House of the throne, and this took up one week, members, especially the new ones, desiring to air their views and le

The address passed, the allowance to be paid members next came up, and that being a question of much innumber of visitors at the Saturday reception in the Studie building in Tenth street. But it would have It also at last came to an end after consuming half a

Then there was a flood of questions to be put to the ministry, to which Mr. Howe says the government gave "curt, unsatisfactory replies." After this came in election petitions, which took up more time.

and excise, as well as for a Post Office act.

The last has been got through, and the Interes

The last has been got through, and the Intercoionial bill is in hand; but, as this involves the expenditure of \$15,000 000, if not more, there is, and will be, a great deal of discussion among the fifteen New Brunswick members and the French Canadian members of the Guif constituencies as to the location of the line; and here I may digress a little to appear of the three lines surveyed for this rankroal:—

First, there is the frontier line. This runs along the frontier, close to the State of Maine, and would, therefore, in time of war be open to destruction or damage. The late war in the United States has shown how a railroad may be cut up by small bodies of cavalry led by active and daring men. This route is not favored much, therefore, aithough it is the most direct to Canada.

The Arrival of a Gorman Emigrant Ship.
The Charleston News of the 19th uit, has an enthusiastic welcome, for the old Bremen back Gauss and her